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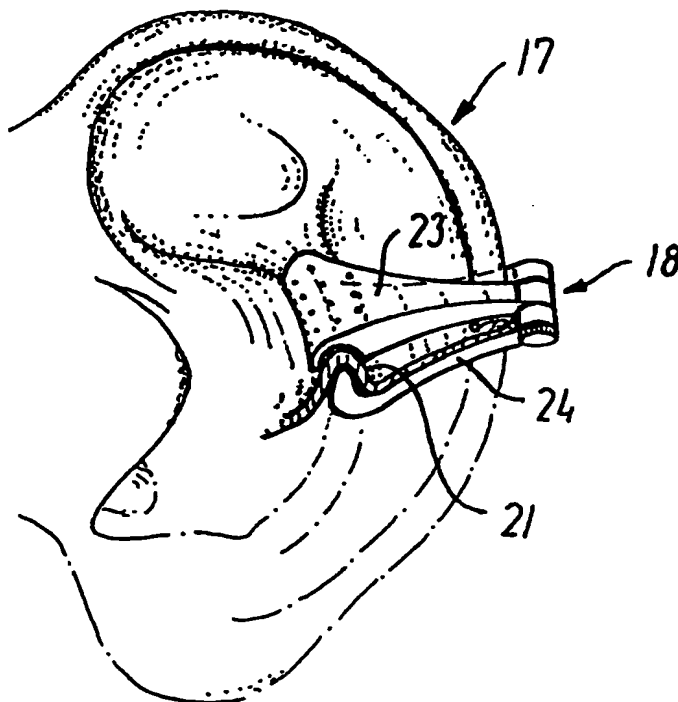
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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/DK98/00346 (22) International Filing Date: 12 August 1998 (12.08.98) (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: SORRIBES, Michael, Miravet [DK/DK]; Jyllingeparken 156, DK-4040 Jyllinge (DK). (74) Agent: HOLME, Edvard; Holme Patent a/s, Vesterbrogade 20, DK-1620 Copenhagen V (DK).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published With international search report.</p>

(54) Title: METHOD AND INSTRUMENT FOR CORRECTING THE SHAPE OF AN EXTERNAL EAR

(57) Abstract

A method and an instrument serving for correcting the shape of an external ear, for example jug ears, lop ears, cop ears or Stahl's ears. Correction takes place by, from two sides, affecting a chosen zone of the ear (17) for a period of time with forces for giving the cartilage of that zone a permanent deformation. The instrument comprises a matrix (19) and a patrix (20) interconnected by a hinge (22) and made to, from each side, interactingly affect a chosen zone of the ear for a relatively long period of time with forces for giving the cartilage of that zone a permanent deformation. The hinge can by means of a screw (27) be fixed in the correcting position until the deformation of the cartilage is permanent. A deformed ear can by means of the invention more easily and effectively than known per se be corrected non-surgically.



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Method and instrument for correcting the shape of an external ear

The invention concerns a method for correcting the shape of an
5 external ear.

Quite a lot of people have shape external ear shapes which deviate from the average. The deformities are of different kinds which each give the ear a characteristic shape, such as
10 e.g. jug ears, lop ears, cop ears or Stahl's ears.

Most people with deformed ears suffer a lot from the fact that they differ from other people in such an unfortunate and conspicuous way.

15

Thus, jug ears can result in bantering and psychosocial problems among children and in some cases cause low self esteem. Among adults, jug ears can be a cosmetic and/or psychological problem.

20

Problems with protruding ears can also be of purely physical kind. Some people experience that their ears get burnt in the summer. Others have problems wearing bicycle or motorcycle helmets.

25

Deformed ears can be corrected surgically which also do takes place to a great extent. About 2,000 patients with jug ears undergo operations each year in Denmark alone.

30 There are many different ways to operate for jug ears. Some are relatively simple, others more complicated. However, the surgical operations involve pain or soreness to some extent, this can last for a period of time of a few months to several years after the operation is performed.

35

Another disadvantage is that the patients after the operation must wear a bandage, which looks like a turban, for ten days in order to give the cartilage time to heal in the wanted position. Some patients furthermore have to sleep with a kind of nightcap for three weeks before the result turns up to be satisfactory.

Furthermore, an operation is usually accompanied by adverse effects. Irregular anthelix and small left cartilage prominences can thus be formed. These can be painful and cosmetically unsatisfactory to the patient. There is furthermore a risk of infection and embarrassing scars.

A number of researches have shown that it is possible to, during the neonatal period and early childhood, permanently correct jug ears and other deformities on the auricula in a few days merely by means of surgical tape. It is assumed that it i.a. is because of the high content of oestrogen in the blood of small children that the ear cartilage is soft and relatively easy to shape.

In order to avoid the above-mentioned disadvantages of surgically correcting jug ears, means have been developed for drawing jug ears closer to the side of the head. In these cases, any actual treatments are not done. Only a temporary, cosmetic amelioration of the ear's appearance takes place.

By way of example, a method may be mentioned in which two discs are used, the discs are attached behind the auricula and on the side of the head, respectively. When the discs then are pressed together, the ears are drawn closer to the head. This method is disclosed in the patent document WO 94/09731.

Cosmetic means of the above-mentioned kind are furthermore known from U.S. Patent No. 516,135, U.S. Patent No. 543,455, U.S. Patent No. 1,062,654, U.S. Patent No. 1,338,090, U.S.

Patent No. 2,339,572, U.S. Patent No. 2,896,613, U.S. Patent No. 3,154,071, U.S. Patent No. 3,238,938, U.S. Patent No. 3,695,256, U.S. Patent No. 4,187,838, and U.S. Patent No. 1,050,744.

5

The object of the invention is to provide a method of the kind mentioned in the opening paragraph whereby a deform ear more easily and effectively than known per se can be corrected non-invasive.

10

The novel and unique features according to the invention, whereby this is achieved, is the fact that correction takes place by, from two sides, affecting a chosen zone of the ear for a relatively long period of time with forces for giving the cartilage of that zone a permanent deformation.

15

The stress affections generates bending, stretching, and squeezing forces in the cartilage of the zone. Thereby, ruptures in the perichondrium of the cartilage are made with a subsequently appositional cartilage growth which corresponds to the perichondrium on the convex side of the bending. The cartilage thereby increases in thickness and a permanent folding of the cartilage is obtained. This effect is best obtained in early childhood.

20

The invention also concerns a instrument for correcting the shape of an external ear. The novel and unique features according to the invention are the fact that the instrument comprises a first and a second part which are interconnected by a swing connection, and which is made to, from each side, interactingly affect a chosen zone of the ear for a relatively long period of time with forces for giving the cartilage of that zone a permanent deformation.

25

This instrument will stress exactly the cartilage in the chosen zone without surgical intervention whereby the aspired

30

deformation of the ear is effectively obtained. The instrument is so easy to operate that the patient easily and conveniently can attach it to his ear himself and take it off again as required.

5

The instrument can furthermore be used postoperatively in stead of the conventional turban-like bandage for patients who have chosen to undergo an operation for e.g. a jug ear.

- 10 In an especially advantageous embodiment, the swing connection can be shaped as a hinge with arms which at one end are connected to either the first or the second part and at the other has a swing bed for a mutual joint pivot. The pivot can furthermore be shaped as a screw while one of the hinge beds
- 15 has a female thread which fits the screw. On opposite surfaces of at least two adjacent beds, radial grooves and ribs for, when tightening up the screw, locking the arms in a chosen mutual angle position can furthermore be made alternately.
- 20 When the instrument is to be applied, the two parts are by a light manual pressure fixed around the zone where e.g. an anthelix is to be made. The position is then locked by tightening the screw. The instrument is now securely fixed on the ear. During this, its two parts are exerting a constant
- 25 pressure on the cartilage of the correcting zone which thereby gradually change structure. After a space of time which can vary from a few weeks to a couple of months, the zone has thereby been forced to permanently assume the desired new shape. The ear has been corrected and the instrument can be
- 30 taken off.

Naturally, the instrument can also be taken off during the correcting period for example in order to tend to the personal hygiene. Thereby, the pressure is temporarily relieved in the

35 correcting zone but when the instrument is reattached on the

ear, the above-mentioned successively structural change process continues.

The instrument fits tightly on the ear without looking
5 conspicuous and blemishing the appearance of the ear. The patient can therefore wear the instrument everyday without cosmetic inconveniences and even have ears which already have the desired resulting shape.

10 The two parts of the instrument can appropriately be a patrix and a matrix respectively for interactingly affecting the zone with forces from each side of the ear. By, from the posterior side of the ear, folding a zone between helix and concha into the matrix, which is acting on the anterior side of the ear, a
15 permanent anthelix can be made with this construction. Cop ears can be corrected in the same way, and lop ears and Stahl's ears can be corrected by a process affecting reversely.

20 The cartilage in the correcting zone can have slightly different thicknesses, and it will therefore be an advantage if the above-mentioned matrix is made of a relatively thin, elastic material which allows the matrix to elastically adapt itself to the dimensions of the cartilage of the zone.

25 To ensure the blood supply to the ear cartilage, the inside of the matrix and the outside of the patrix can furthermore have different patterns in the shape of e.g. elevations. The best result is obtained when the pattern on the matrix is
30 symmetrical to the patterne of the patrix when the instrument is in its position of use.

In an especially simple embodiment, the swing connection can be a mainly U-shaped spring which advantageously can be shaped
35 as an ear ring so that the instrument looks like an ornament.

When the two legs of the U at the same time form the first and the second part respectively of the instrument, the two parts of the instrument can have effect from the same side of the ear.

5

The invention will be explained in greater details below, describing only exemplary embodiments with reference to the drawing, in which

10 Fig. 1 shows a normal ear,

Fig. 2 shows a jug ear with missing anthelix,

Fig. 3 is a fragmentarily cross sectional view of a first
15 embodiment of a instrument according to the invention attach on a jug ear,

Fig. 4 is a fragmentarily cross sectional view of a second
20 embodiment of a instrument according to the invention attach on a jug ear,

Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic view on a larger scale of the stress condition in a zone of the ear cartilage under the influence of the instrument shown in fig. 3 and 4,

25

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view of how a jug ear is corrected by means of the instrument according to the invention,

Fig. 7 is a perspective view partly in section of a instrument
30 according to the invention attached on an ear which is to be corrected for missing anthelix,

Fig. 8 shows the instrument shown in fig. 7, seen from above,

35 Fig. 9 is the same but seen from the side, partly in section,

Fig. 10 is a view from the side and partly in section of an embodiment of an instrument according to the invention in the shape of an ear ring,

5 Fig. 11 is the same fixed on an ear, and

Fig. 12 shows a jug ear with an embodiment of an instrument according to the invention in the shape of a clip.

10 Fig. 1 shows a normal ear with the external fold, helix 1 and the fold in front of helix, anthelix 2. On the ear is furthermore scapha 3 which is the furrow between helix and anthelix, and concha 4 which is the infundibular groove right in front of the external meatus 5.

15

Fig. 2 shows a jug ear characterised in that the normal existing anthelix is not present in the area 6. This deformity is in different ways to the considerable inconvenience of the respective patient and it is therefore desirable to form an

20 anthelix in the area 6.

This anthelix is formed by, as shown in fig. 3 and 4, compressing a zone 7 of the area 6 between a posterior acting matrix 8 and an anterior acting matrix 9 (fig. 3) and 10 (fig.

25 4) so that a fold 11 is made.

Thereby, is the stress condition shown in fig. 5 in the cartilage of the zone initiated. The matrix and the matrix compress the cartilage of the fold 11 transversely with
30 posterior and anterior acting compressive forces respectively as indicated by the arrows. Lengthwise of the cartilage of the fold, compressive forces are at the same time initiated on the outside and on the inside as indicated by the arrows. The stress concentration is largest at the inner and outer summit
35 respectively of the fold.

The tensions in the cartilage compress and stretch the cartilage in dependence of the amount and direction of the stress. These deformations which at short-period loading generally speaking are elastic will over a longer period
5 gradually assume character of permanent deformations. Thereby, the folding of the cartilage becomes permanent and when the instrument is taken off the ear, the fold will remain and form a proper anthelix. The jug ear has thus been easily and painlessly corrected and as it will appear, without the
10 disadvantages which follows of a surgical operation.

To ensure the blood supply to the ear, the matrix has a number of elevations 12 in the shape of e.g. wavy ribs. The exterior of the ear is freely extending, as shown, between the
15 elevations without touching the inside of the matrix, and these free areas are therefore not stressed as much as the surrounding areas.

The bottom of the elevations furthermore communicates with
20 open air via a number of holes 13 through which the ear skin can breathe.

The holes furthermore ensure that an positive pressure is not generated between the outside of the fold 7 and the matrix
25 when this and the matrix are tightened together around the fold.

The outside of the matrix is smooth in the shown case, but the matrix can as the matrix have elevations and breathing holes.
30 The need for these is however not as great as is the case of the matrix because the matrix has a far smaller area in contact with the inside of the fold.

In fig. 3, the matrix 9 has an inner side of a shape which
35 corresponds to the complementary shape of the exterior of the anthelix.

In fig. 4, the inner side of the matrix 10 has, seen from a sectional view, a more pointed shape. Thereby, the matrix will not abut on the outside of the fold with the bottom, but only
5 with some of the sides. The advantage of this structure is that the matrix can be applied on ears with different ear cartilage thicknesses. The area of action of the matrix is merely moved more or less up along the sides of the matrix in dependence on the thickness of the respective ear cartilage.
10 The instrument is therefore flexible in this embodiment. Furthermore, it affects the ear cartilage in the fold with stress forces which serve for advantageously keeping the cartilage stretched so that the correcting process is expedited.

15 By the above-described process, a permanent fold in the shape of an anthelix was made on a jug ear.

Fig. 6 shows how a lop ear 14 is corrected by means of the
20 instrument according to the invention. The lop ear is characterised in that it has a fold which is not present on a normal ear. The fold has the effect that the top of the ear is hanging down, as indicated with a broken line. Correction therefore takes place by straightening the unwanted fold so
25 that the ear is unfolded as indicated with a full-drawn line.

For this purpose, a matrix 15 is placed on the outside of the fold and a matrix 16 on the inside. The two parts 15 and 16 are compressed around the fold as indicated by the arrows.
30 Thereby, the fold is deformed in the opposite direction whereby the top part of the ear is raised. The stress of the instrument on the ear will, in the same way as mentioned earlier, successively give the ear cartilage a permanent deformation. When the instrument is taken off, the ear will
35 therefore mainly remain upright in the forced position. The ear shape has been corrected.

In fig. 7 is seen a jug ear 17 which is being corrected for missing anthelix by means of a preferred embodiment of a instrument 18 according to the invention. The figure is
5 somewhat incorrectly drawn as the upper part of the instrument is shown normally from the front of the ear while the bottom part is shown on a section through the ear for the sake of lucidity.

10 The instrument, which also is shown in fig. 8 and 9, has a matrix 19 and a patrix 20 for, by compression, forming a fold 21 in the area without anthelix in the jug ear and thereby forming an anthelix in the way mentioned earlier and with reference to fig. 3, 4, and 5.

15 The matrix and the patrix 19 and 20 are each placed at the end of arms 23 and 24 of a hinge 22. At the other end, the arm 23 has a swing bed 25 and the arm 24 a swing bed 26. The arms 23 and 24 can swing around a mutually joint pivot 27 which in
20 this case is shaped as a screw 27 with a grip-head 28 for tightening the screw. In the swing bed 26 opposite to the grip-head, a female thread has been made which fits the thread of the screw.

25 On opposite surfaces 29 on two adjacent beds, a coupling 30 is made which consists of complementary shaped ribs and grooves on the mentioned opposite surfaces 29.

At first, the screw is not tightened. The arms with the matrix
30 19 and the patrix 20 respectively can therefore freely swing around the pivot or the screw 27. The matrix and the patrix are then moved into a position in the area where an anthelix is to be formed, and compressed by a light finger pressure so that the patrix compresses the area into a fold in the matrix.
35 Finally, the screw 27 is tightened by turning the grip-head 28 with the fingers. The coupling 30 thereby locks the arms 23

and 24 in the mutual angle position in which the fingers have placed them. The instrument has now quickly, easily and securely been attached to the ear where it now is performing the earlier mentioned correcting function.

5

In a variant of this embodiment which is not shown, the coupling is a claw coupling which normally is held in engagement by a spring mechanism. When the matrix and the patrix of the instrument, with the fingers, are compressed
10 around the area where an anthelix is to be made, the claw coupling automatically locks the instrument in the chosen position. When the spring mechanism is released, the instrument can easily be opened and taken off. This structure is especially easy and convenient to handle.

15

Fig. 10 shows an embodiment of a instrument 31 which besides its correcting function also has a cosmetic advantage as it looks like an ear ring.

20 The instrument 31 comprises a bend tube 32. The tube can, as shown, be extended along a circle, but the configuration can also be of any suitable kind, for example triangular or oval.

The patrix 34 is fitted at the end of a bar 36 which has the
25 same curvature as the tube. The matrix 33 is fitted to the other end of the tube. The patric 34 can with its bar be displaced relative to the tube by working a knob 37 on the bar 36 of the patrix and which is extending through a longitudinal slit (not shown) in the tube wall.

30

A pretightened spiral spring 39 in the tube 32 presses the bar 36 with the patrix 34 towards the matrix 33. The spring force can be regulated by means of another knob 38 which also is extending through the not shown slit in the tube wall. On the
35 internal end of the knob, an abutment 35 is placed which abuts on the spring end. The spring force is regulated in size by

displacing the knob 38 back and forth in the not shown slit so that the spiral spring is tightened more or less.

When the instrument shown in fig. 10 is to be employed, the
5 patrix 34 is pulled free of the matrix 33 by working the knob
37 so that the patrix and the matrix can pass over the ear and
be moved into position above the area where a permanent
deformation is desired. The knob 37 is then gently
relinquished after which the instrument works in the same way
10 as described in the other embodiments.

Fig. 11 shows that the instrument in this embodiment looks
like an ear ring when it is fixed on an ear.

15 Fig. 12 shows a jug ear 40 which is corrected by means of a
further embodiment 41 of the instrument according to the
invention. This structure is especially simple as it merely
consists of a U-shaped, elastic clip which in use is placed on
the ear where is desired to form an anthelix. The clip can be
20 made of a relatively thin, elastic sheet with breathing holes
42.

In all of the cases, at least the instrument surfaces in
contact with the ear can advantageously be coated with an
25 allergy tested, elastic material, such as e.g. silicone,
polyethylene or foam.

The instrument can advantageously be made of a flexible
plastic chosen among the group of e.g. Plexiglass,
30 polyethylene, alkyde plastics, polystyrene, polyamide
plastics, melamine plastics, PVC, polyester, thermoplastics,
carbonate plastics, polypropylene, polyoxymethylene plastics,
ether plastics, foam, silicone foam, Reston foam, silicone.

35 The employed plastic can furthermore be of the kind which at
least partly can be permanently deformed. Thereby, the acting

parts of the instrument can manually be adapted to an individual ear.

The instrument can also entirely or partly be made of metal, 5 such as e.g. spring steel, stainless steel, titanium, aluminium, zinc, nickel, and brass. The employed metal can furthermore be coated with a plastic from the above group.

The embodiments of the instrument as shown in the drawing and 10 described above are only by way of example. Many other embodiments are possible within the scope of the invention.

The instrument can thus merely consist of two parts which are compressed on the ear area which is to be given a permanent 15 deformation by means of one or more screws led through premade holes in the ear.

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C L A I M S

1. A method for correcting the shape of an external ear,
5 **characterised** in that correction takes place by, from two sides, affecting a chosen zone (7) of the ear for a period of time with forces for giving the cartilage of the zone (7) a permanent deformation.
- 10 2. A instrument (18) for correcting the shape of an external ear, **characterised** in that the instrument comprises a first and a second part interconnected by a swing connection, and made to, from each side, interactingly affect a chosen zone (7) of the ear for a relatively long period of time with
15 forces for giving the cartilage of the zone (7) a permanent deformation.
3. A instrument (18) according to claim 2, **characterised** in that the first and the second part are a patrix (8) and a
20 matrix (9, 10) respectively for interactingly affecting the zone (7) with forces from each side of the ear.
4. A instrument (18) according to claim 3, **characterised** in that the matrix (9,10) is made of a relatively thin, elastic
25 material and has a mainly U- or V-shape.
5. A instrument (18) according to claim 3 or 4, **characterised** in that the inside of the matrix (9,10) and the outside of the patrix (8) is provided with different patterns
30 in the shape of for example elevations (12), and that the pattern of the matrix (9,10) is mainly symmetrical to the pattern of the patrix (8) when the instrument is in the position of use.
- 35 6. A instrument (18) according to each of the claims 2 - 5, **characterised** in that the swing connection is shaped as a

hinge (22) with arms (23,24) which at one end are connected to either the first or the second part and which at the other end has a swing bed (25,26) for a joint pivot (27), that the pivot (27) is shaped as a screw while one of the beds of the hinge 5 (22) has a female thread fitting the screw, and that opposite surfaces (29) on at least two adjacent beds (25,26) have locking means for locking the arms (23,24) in a number of prechosen mutual angle positions when the screw is tightened.

10 7. A instrument (18) according to each of the claims 2 - 6, **characterised** in that the locking means are made up of alternating radial grooves and ribs made on the opposite terminal surfaces of at least two adjacent beds.

15 8. A instrument (18) according to claim 2, 3, or 4, **characterised** in that the swing connection is a mainly U-shaped spring.

9. A instrument (18) according to claim 6, **characterised** in 20 that the two legs of the U form the first and the second part respectively of the instrument.

10. A instrument (18) according to claim 2, 3, or 4, **characterised** in that the swing connection is shaped as an ear 25 ring.

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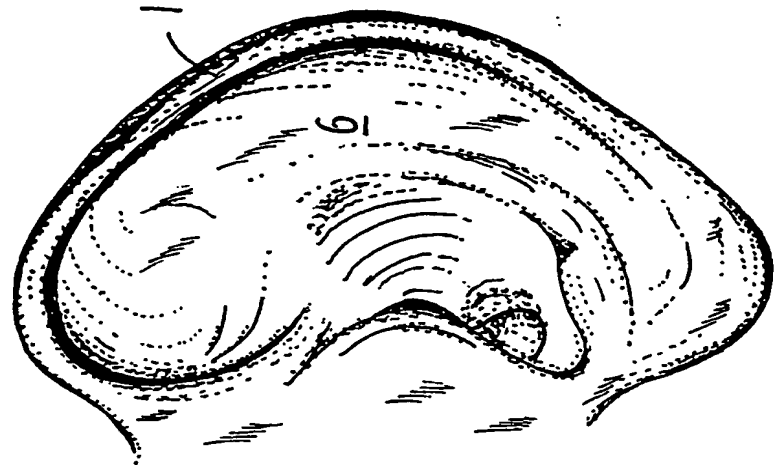


FIG. 2

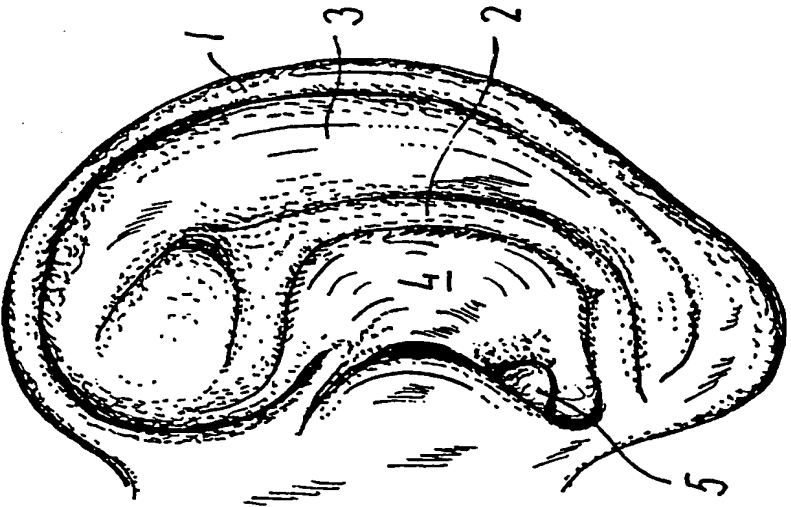


FIG. 1

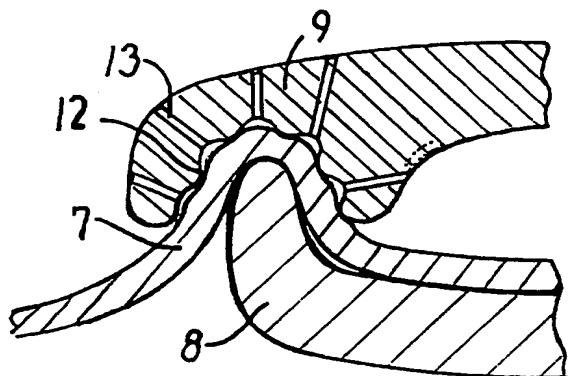


FIG. 3

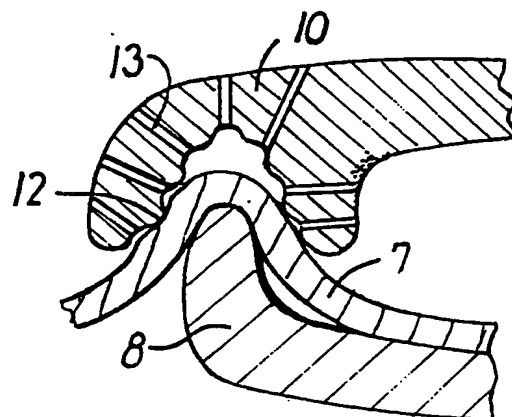


FIG. 4

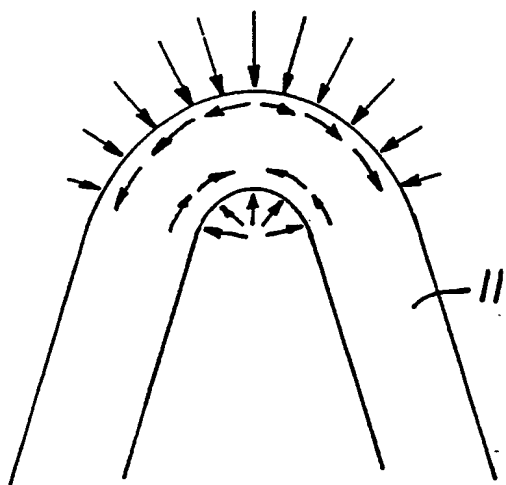


FIG. 5

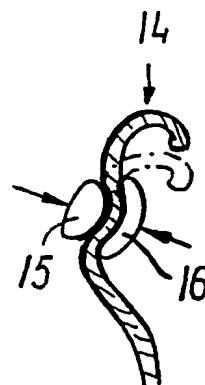


FIG. 6

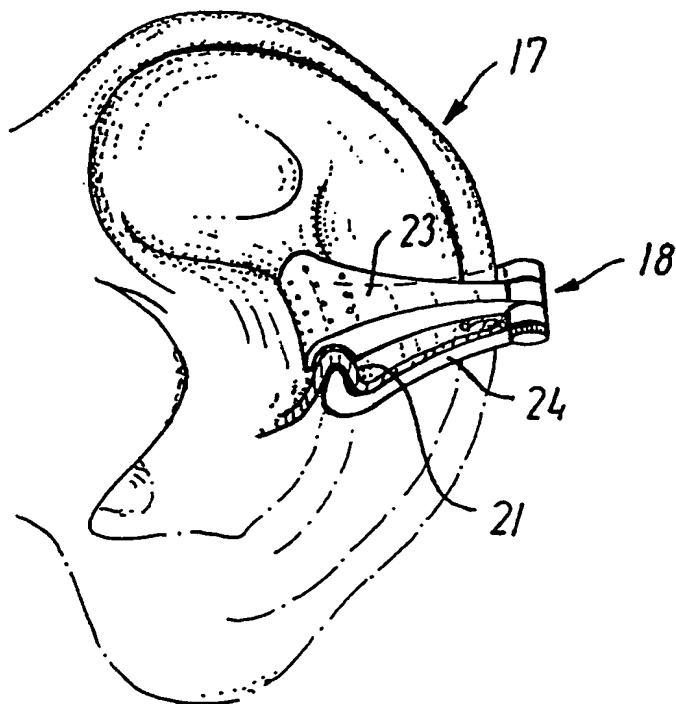


FIG. 7

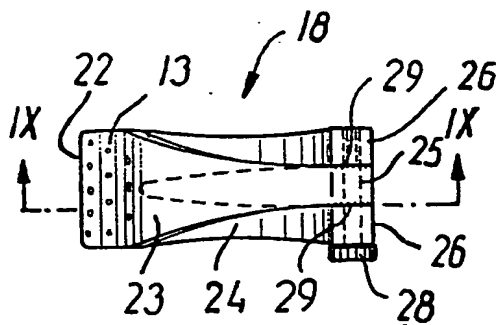


FIG. 8

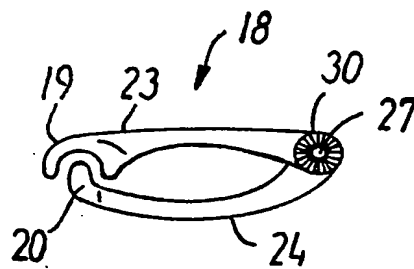


FIG. 9

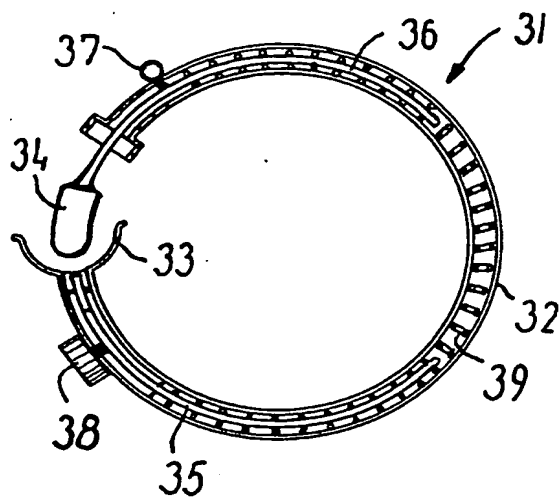


FIG. 10

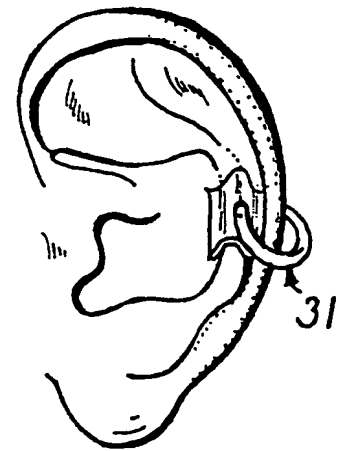


FIG. 11

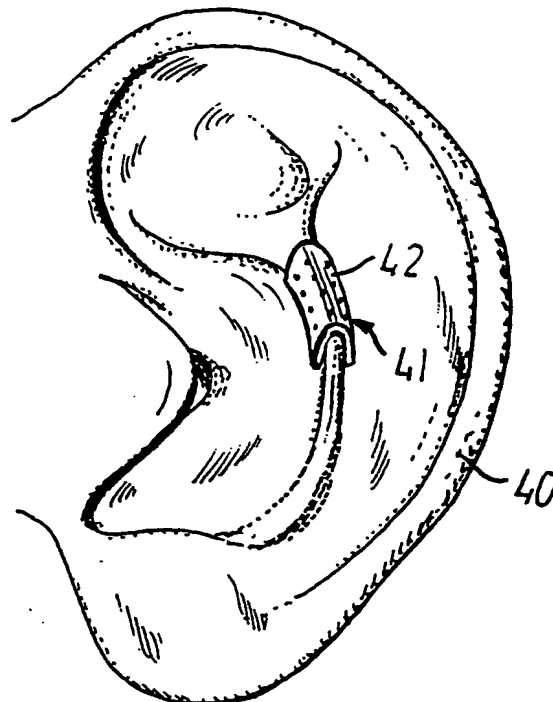


FIG. 12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 98/00346

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC6: A61F 5/01 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
IPC6: A61F, A44C		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
WPI		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CH 208142 C (MARIE STALDER-LÜTHOLD), 1 April 1940 (01.04.40), figures 1,2, claim 1	2,8
A	--	3-7,9-10
X	US 2757665 A (MASASHI TANIKAWA), 7 August 1956 (07.08.56), figure 2	2,8
A	--	3-7,9-10
A	US 4187838 A (JOHN DUBROWSKI), 12 February 1980 (12.02.80)	2-10
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report
29 March 1999		31 -03- 1999
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Swedish Patent Office Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86		Authorized officer Ingrid Falk Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 98/00346

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 3958430 A (MARGARET BARRON), 25 May 1976 (25.05.76) -- -----	2-10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK98/00346

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 1
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy (PCT Rule 39.1(iv)).
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐
☐

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

02/03/99

International application No.
PCT/DK 98/00346

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
CH	208142	C	01/04/40	NONE	
US	2757665	A	07/08/56	NONE	
US	4187838	A	12/02/80	NONE	
US	3958430	A	25/05/76	NONE	